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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Apiary of Mr. Wm. McLennan, of Hamilton Co., O.

BY JOHN R. SCHMIDT.

The picture shown herewith is one of an apiary of 35 colonies, belonging to Mr. Wm. McLennan, of Hamilton Co., Ohio. The way in which he became interested in bee-culture is very singular, and as it was directly thru the American Bee Journal, I resolved to photograph the apiary, and send it, thinking it might interest the editor as well as his readers. This is how he became interested in bees, as he told me:

Several years ago his wife subscribed for the American Bee Journal. At that time no bees were kept by anyone in the family, but they just took the Bee Journal because they liked it.

One evening, Mr. McLennan finished reading his evening newspaper, at an earlier hour than usual, and having nothing else to read he picked up a copy of the American Bee Journal that was lying on the table. After several repetitions, this became the regular evening routine—newspaper first, Bee Journal afterwards.

After a short time he began to look forward to Thursday afternoon (the day upon which the American Bee Journal arrived), and on this day the Bee Journal was first and newspaper came afterwards.

About this time, the second stage of the fever began to appear. He wanted the bees, and it was not long until he had them.

Last year, Mr. McLennan bought up all the bees in the neighborhood that were for sale, and at present he is thinking about moving his bees out into the country and going into the business.

The person shown in the photograph is Mr. McLennan. The building to the right is a stable and barn, half of the upper story being used for a stock-room, where he keeps

bee-hives, supers, sections, etc. The other half is used for a honey-room, where is kept all of his honey, safe from temptation and robber-bees. Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Feeding Bees for Needed Stores—It Pays.

BY C. P. DADANT.

MR. DADANT:—I thank you very much for your kindness in helping me out last June. My bees were near starvation, and I did not know what to do. I thought it would cost too much to feed them, so I asked you if you thought it would pay. You replied that you would feed them all they needed even if you had to borrow the money to do it. So I was encouraged, and bought the sugar for feeding, being about a barrel and a half, which supplied them until the harvest began.

My crop this year was 2,200 pounds of fine honey, while my neighbors, who keep as many colonies as I do, got very little from them, and some not a pound. One of them, who has kept bees for 15 years, had 30 colonies, spring count, did not feed, and he got only 3 swarms from the 30, and very little honey.

I had 27 colonies last spring, which I fed just as you directed, and I took off the 2,500 pounds of honey, and had 35 swarms, besides, which I think is pretty good for this year.

I began in 1893 with one colony, being 25 years of age. I have been successful ever since in wintering, not losing 3 colonies in the six years of my experience.

Fayette Co., Iowa.

TOFIELD LEHMAN.

I can but congratulate Mr. Lehman on his perseverance, and I am glad to be able to record that our advice is not lost, and that we are not the only ones who succeed by



Apiary of Mr. Wm. McLennan, of Hamilton Co., Ohio.

helping the bees to the last. If the reader will refer to page 404, in the American Bee Journal for June 29, he will see how the matter stood.

Feeding pays when absolutely needed to save the colony, and no one should hesitate if he wishes to succeed. As the present season has been one of poor crop in many localities, it is quite likely that a number of colonies are now without sufficient stores for a safe wintering. This should not be permitted to remain thus. They should be fed bountifully, and, I dare say, it is as sure to pay in the long run as the feeding above mentioned paid Mr. Lehman.

I have just read Mr. France's article, on page 606, and I wish to emphasize these words of his: "If you want to winter bees out-of-doors give them a large hive, and a good deal too much honey is just enough." If your bees are short of stores for winter, I would hardly advise you to give them "a good deal too much," but be sure and give them plenty. It does not pay to let bees starve because of a bad season, but it pays still less to feed them stingily, and have them starve after all. So give them all they need. But if you have had a good crop do not stint the bees, leave them "a good deal too much," as Mr. France says. It is this kind of bee-keeping that secures the honey crops for the millions.

If your colonies are strong in bees and poor in honey, it is of no use to induce them to breed to any extent, therefore the feed should be given all at one time, or as nearly at one time as is practicable. Warm feed, given above the brood in Hill feeders or ordinary fruit-can feeders, covered with a cloth and inverted over the cluster, may be fed very rapidly to a strong colony. We always invert the feeder previously over a dish or pan, so that the first flow may come and the atmospheric pressure prevents further sudden leakage. We have thus given 15 pounds of honey to one colony at one feed. We put it on the hive in the evening, when there is the least danger from robber-bees. If honey is not to be had readily, we use mostly sugar syrup, but always mix a third of honey with it.

Colonies which are not very strong in bees may be fed more slowly. While they are taking the food they will breed more or less, and this will serve to strengthen the colony for winter. Weak colonies that do not cover the greater part of their combs would best be warmly covered, or put into the cellar, at the opening of cold weather; and if there is no objection to decreasing the number of colonies of bees, it may be well to unite two or three into one. In this case, the best queen should be retained, and the bees put together, at the same time sprinkling them with sugar syrup. In order more easily to cause them to unite, some apiarists scent the syrup with some strong perfume, such as essence of peppermint, which gives all the bees the same odor, for it is well known that bees recognize each other by the sense of smell, each colony having its own peculiar scent. The sweet food puts them in good humor, and the peppermint prevents them from noticing much difference between the odor of their neighbors and their own. If robbers are kept away, no trouble need be anticipated. The only objectionable feature to uniting bees from different hives into one is the returning of some of the old bees to the former spot, which is almost unavoidable, tho if they are drummed and frightened enough to cause them to consider themselves in a swarming condition, they will usually recognize the new spot readily.

In an apiary where the hives are all of the same pattern—as there are usually some rich colonies even in the poorest seasons—these may be caused to help the others by taking from them whatever they may be able to spare out of their brood department. But it takes a little discernment to do this feeding properly. If you give a weak colony a heavy comb of honey on one side of its cluster, this honey may be too remote from the cluster to be of use to them. It is necessary to examine the hive and put the additional feed in an accessible place, often spreading the thinly supplied combs apart, to place the heavy combs in the center. But these must not be too full. A solid comb of honey would practically split the colony in two, and might prove injurious, for the bees need empty cells on which to cluster, the cells of honey being much colder, and therefore less advantageous to the cluster.

Is it necessary to state here how much honey is needed to winter a colony safely? The amount has been variously given by different apiarists according to the circumstances in which their bees were placed, at from 8 to 40 pounds. A good, middle average is 25 pounds. A colony which has access to about this amount of honey is in good condition for winter. It may consume more in spring breeding, but this may be added after winter, without trouble.

"That Big Nuisance"—The Alley Trap.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

SOME one has taken the trouble to inform the readers of this paper that the Alley queen-trap is a nuisance in the apiary. It seems to me it is rather late in the day for any one to make such a discovery, as the trap has been in use some 18 years, and has been praised on all sides by those who have them in use. The trap can be found in all countries where an interest is taken in apiculture.

Suppose a little pollen, say one percent of all the bees collect (and it is not more than that amount), is brushed off the legs of the bees when they pass thru the metal, does any one have an idea that that would in any way affect the prosperity of the colony? The person who asserts that the trap is "a nuisance" most likely is one of those bee-keepers who has not been long in the business, as it seems to me he would not now attempt to discuss the merits of the trap, as these same charges, years ago, were brought against it, and no one took any stock in them; and I do not believe they will now.

By actual test, hives side by side in an apiary, those colonies in the hives on which were traps stored more honey than those that had no traps. The above test was made by a man whose apiary is in Georgia, and the facts were given to the public years ago. All who have tested the trap have found it one of the greatest labor-saving devices ever used in the apiary.

Yet I have no doubt there are people who think it is much better and easier to climb into a tree, 30 or more feet high, on a hot day—say on a day when the temperature is 90 degrees in the shade—for a swarm of bees, rather than just sit down and see a swarm of bees hive themselves. I like the latter method much the best.

If bees would not swarm, or, if the pesky things when they do swarm, would only settle in a convenient place where they could be hived with as little trouble as they can be when the trap is used; or, if the bees would not swarm when a fellow is away from home, and not expecting anything of the kind, and slip to the woods; and, what is still another bad thing, not rear so many useless drones, the trap could be dispensed with just as well as not.

Now, to pit against all the above-mentioned advantages is the claim that a little of the pollen is knocked off as the bees pass thru the metal into the hive. So far as saying bees do not store as much honey when the trap is used, as colonies do that do not have the trap, that is mere guess-work.

I could say much more of the advantages of the trap, but I think the above is all that is needed.

Essex Co., Mass.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Proceedings of the 30th Annual Convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

[Continued from page 629.]

SECOND DAY—FORENOON SESSION.

The forenoon session of the second day, Sept. 6, was called to order by Pres. Whitcomb, after which Rev. E. T. Abbott offered prayer.

A communication from the Farmers' National Congress, to meet in Boston, Mass., stating that our Association was entitled to a delegate, was read by the secretary, and it was voted to send Mr. E. A. Wander, of Connecticut, as such delegate.

On motion, the chairman appointed as a committee on resolutions, Hon. Eugene Secor, Ernest R. Root and George W. York.

On motion, it was decided to hold the election of officers for the coming year as near 3 o'clock in the afternoon as possible.

Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Nebraska, then delivered the following

President's Annual Address.

Once again we have assembled from the West, North and the South in this beautiful City of Brotherly Love, in which American freedom began its flight. In the years that have rolled along, the busy bee has kept pace with the iron horse in her course toward the Western sunset, and today she gathers sweet nectar from the flowers that bloom from every hillside, valley, glen, and far out on the prairies, and the breezes are wafted to the home of the honey-bee from the shores of the Atlantic, the broad Pacific, and from the Gulf.

NOT A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The year now rapidly drawing to a close has not been a prosperous one for our chosen avocation, and while a few of us have a goodly supply of the products of the apiary, the great majority are compelled to report rather light results. Following an unusually rigorous winter, a spring wet and cold, with a warm, dry summer, there is little else to expect save the complaint of light stores.

FOUL BROOD.

It is said that opportunities of some kind present themselves once in a lifetime to every man—to this, woman might be added—and to us the subject of foul brood has been the all-absorbing topic during the past season. While this disease has been thoroly discust pro and con, yet when one comes to tackle it, or to have it attack him, it is quite another phase of the argument. In my experience with foul brood this season I have learned that it readily yields to the treatment in which the colony is, compelled to use what stores they have in their sacs for comb-building, and that it is not necessary to destroy either hive, frames, or wax, as these may be so easily and thoroly renovated of all traces of this disease that in no case has it appeared in the apiary a second time after treatment.

RELATION OF BEES TO FLOWERING PLANTS.

The relation of the honey-bee to flowering plants is a subject of importance. Experiments made by the Government show the benefits of a thoro cross-fertilization of plants, especially of their own species. In-breeding was for a divine purpose forbidden, and in no case is this sooner to be observed than in plants and fruits. An All-Wise designer placed the nectar beneath the blossom for the sole purpose of attracting the honey and pollen gatherer thither for the purpose of cross-fertilization. Nearly all of our fruit blossoms are hermaphrodite—they carry both sexes within themselves—yet a great many are utterly incapable of self-fertilization, as in the apple, cherry, strawberry, and hundreds of others which I might name. In the strawberry, in order to produce a perfect fruit will require the separate fertilization of from one to three hundred, and the dark-green masses to be found in almost any dish of strawberries are only evidences of imperfect fertilization. In the raspberry and blackberry every little rounded mass has required the visitation of an insect in order for fertilization.

The need of bee-keepers is to get into closer touch with the horticulturist, to convince him that we are his friends, and that when our bees visit his orchard and vines, not only we but he receives a benefit directly therefrom. The experience of Senator G. W. Swink, of Otero Co., Colo., as stated at an informal reception given in the Apiary Building at Omaha, is in itself a whole chapter in favor of the honey-bee as a fertilizer of both fruit and flower.

In stating his case at that meeting, the Senator said that as he engaged in the business of melon-growing on the Arkansas, the crop was unsatisfactory. No blossoms that came prior to the little prairie sweet-bee produced fruit, the crop was late, the melons deformed. A friend suggested that the trouble was in fertilization, and advised the honey-bee as a remedy. Advertisements were inserted in Kansas papers offering a free location, and free board, to the party who would locate an apiary in Swink's melon-fields, and when I inquired the result, he said, "Why, more than four times the melons;" and now are located in those vast melon-fields more than 600 colonies of bees, and the famous Rocky Ford melons are to be found in every Western market. They fed the vast throng of people that visited the Trans-Mississippi for nearly a week last fall, including the bee-keepers of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, who were present on that occasion, while the Indians lugged melons and danced until this Association was really in danger of being contaminated with the effects of the festive dance.

ADULTERATION.

Nothing that we have to deal with meets us so squarely in the face at this time as adulteration. Years ago Senator Paddock, of my State (Nebraska), took up the matter of enacting pure-food laws, but the adulterators rallied to its defeat in such numbers that it failed to pass. Congress has again taken up that question, and placed Senator Mason at the head of a committee whose duties are to make such investigations as are possible, and to report such laws as will best meet the cases in question. In a correspondence with Senator Mason I have pledged him the undivided support of 5,000,000 bee-keepers, and he assures me that of all the abuses honey appears to have suffered the most, and that it shall have a prominent position in the Bill which his committee is to report to the next Congress.

When I pledged him these 5,000,000 bee-keepers of the United States in support of a pure-food law, I realized fully what benefits such a law would bring to these producers, and would extend to perhaps 50,000,000 consumers. In order to make this support felt, we must ask our senators and representatives in Congress to support this measure; we must unite ourselves to the organization that will enforce such a law when enacted, and stand by it to the end.

The opportunity now presents itself for this Association to make its influence felt in this direction, but in order to do so there must be a unity of action, a banding together with this one idea of success. Differences must be dropt, especially so far as they relate to small things, and to gain this much-desired end it matters not whether honey is best South, East or West. The bee-keepers of the United States are confronted with an army of adulterators who are gradually bringing the product of the apiary into disrepute, and lessening the demand even for a pure article, for the reason that suspicion is being cast on every grade, and in many localities it is even asserted that comb honey is subject to adulteration. These mistaken ideas come mainly from the adulterators themselves, who desire to induce the public to believe that they are as good as the very best.

ADULTERATORS OF HONEY.

The suits instituted against the adulterators of honey at Chicago, under the pure-food laws of Illinois, have proven a failure from the fact that the law allowed the vendors to plead that they were not aware of the adulteration. The gun that isn't loaded is the most dangerous of all, and the bee-keepers of the United States will be compelled to rely upon national legislation rather than State laws in order to clean up this great army of adulterators who prey on the unsuspecting, and, when confronted in their nefarious work, hide behind some clause in the law to escape punishment by pleading ignorance. Prof. Eaton, who has analyzed several samples of adulterated honey at Chicago, states that out of the number analyzed but three were found to be pure, and the one upon which an action was based contained glucose almost entirely; not sufficient honey being used for flavoring. The law, remarkt Mr. Eaton, is about as good as no law at all, and when "ignorance is bliss" while engaged in vending beeless honey made from a cheap sample of glucose, dangerous to health, one of the most honorable and healthgiving industries of the United States must suffer. The experience with these adulterators should nerve the bee-keepers of the United States with a renewed determination to stand together until these abuses are stamp out, once for all.

THE BENEFIT OF DEFEAT.

There will doubtless grow out of failure some real benefits to the honey producer, inasmuch as all adulterators will fully understand that there are lurking in the woods and on the watch-towers those who are looking after their nefarious practices in deceiving the public, and who seized on the first opportunity to prosecute them. This will make them a little more cautious, and more samples will be branded with what they really contain, and more honey will be used in compounding adulteration. This is possibly worth to the Association all that it has cost, if not more.

THE UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association is not strong enough to have its influence felt as it should be felt. Memberships mean dollars, and dollars mean that which with your outside influence can and will be felt all along the line from Maine to Oregon, and from the Gulf away up into the British possessions. Every member of this Association ought to constitute himself a committee to secure the membership of his neighbors and fellow bee-keepers, until every live, wide-

awake man who manipulates the bee has been gathered in and is a member of this Association.

AMALGAMATION AND COMMENDATION.

There has perhaps never been room for more than one national association of bee-keepers, and this Association was organized at Lincoln, Nebr., with a view of uniting the whole in one strong association. But for reasons not necessary to state, there were differences which grew wider apart for a time, and the object for which this organization was formed in part has failed. I am happy to state that these differences are fast being dissolved, and that we are looking forward to the time when the two great organizations will be able to unite for the general good of both, and on a more elevated plan for bee-keepers, and the punishment of adulterators secured under such laws as have been past in the different States and such laws as may hereafter be past.

I take great pleasure in commending to your consideration the zeal and fidelity with which General Manager Secor has filled his office in this Association, not only during previous years, but during the present one. Secretary Mason, by his careful painstaking, and general courtesy, ever alert for the best interests of this Association, is entitled to a liberal share of your commendation, and I assure you that there is little else to be gotten out of the labors which have been performed by them, as well as the different members of the Board of Directors, who are likewise entitled to your commendation.

During the year Rev. E. T. Abbott has taken great interest in the National Pure-Food Congress, and has spent much time in attendance on the sessions of that organization, and with little expense to this Association. I doubt not but thru his efforts this Association has a standing among the advocates of pure food second to none in the United States. Our thanks are due the different members of the Board of Directors whose universal courtesy has been ever foremost in advancing the best interests of this Association.

E. WHITCOMB.

The president's address was followed by the following paper by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of Missouri, entitled,

Necessity of Pure-Food Legislation from a Bee-Keeper's Point of View.

I come to you this morning all the way from the Queen City of the West to talk to you about a subject in which I am vitally interested, and I trust I find you in a receptive frame of mind, to say the least, if not fully aroused to the importance of the subject.

Perhaps it is not just the thing to discuss the manner of stating a subject when it is given you by another, but I want to enter a protest against discussing pure food from the "stand-point" of any class. There may be special reasons why we, as bee-keepers, should throw our influence in favor of all such legislation, but all pure-food legislation should have in view the interests of the masses, and not the lowering or raising of prices for the benefit of special classes. It is the interests of the consumers that are to be looked after, and not those of the producers.

What we need is one national pure-food law which will cover all articles of human consumption for food and medicine. Perhaps it would be just as well to say human and animal consumption. The trouble with pure-food legislation in this country has generally been that those engaged in special industries have sought to have laws past for their personal benefit, and the reason urged, in many cases, for the passage of such laws has been that it would protect and raise the price of the product in which they are most interested. It is probably not necessary for me to say that I am opposed to all such legislation. It is vicious and contrary to the principles of a free government. Fairchild, in his Moral Philosophy, says: "A tyranny is a government which is administered for the pleasure or advantage of a class or of a few in opposition to the interests of the many." This is true of any law, whether it help a rich corporation or the so-called "granger."

The tendency to take narrow views of such legislation is so great that many find it hard to resist it. Two elements make themselves prominent. Our selfish interests so press themselves on our brain fiber that we find it hard to resist the temptation to ask that the legislation be so framed as to help *our* industry. Then, again, egotism is so prominent in our natures that we are apt to think that nothing is just as it should be until we have had a hand in making it. The result is we can see no good in a Bill framed by others, first, because it does not help "our folks," and second, because we had no hand in making it. As John Stuart Mill

suggests, we are apt to want men to act as we think they should, because of our personal feelings in the matter, and not because it will promote the public good.

The necessity for pure-food legislation is hardly a matter for discussion. Every man of ordinary intelligence, who has given the subject a moment's thought, knows that adulteration and false branding is rampant everywhere. Butter is adulterated, flour is adulterated, sugar is adulterated, tea and coffee are adulterated, honey, thrown out of the comb, is adulterated, spices are adulterated, syrups are adulterated, drugs and medicines are adulterated. In fact, almost everything we eat and drink is adulterated. Sometimes even the adulterant is adulterated. Chicory is a good illustration of this, for the man who buys it to adulterate coffee is not certain that he himself is not being woefully imposed upon by having some adulterant of the adulterant foisted upon him. In this case he gets beaten at his own game. Here is a list of the articles which are said to be used to adulterate chicory. (Before I give the list let me remark that this Government has laid a duty on chicory so the people of Nebraska can afford to raise chicory): "Roasted beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, acorns, horse-chestnuts, tan-bark, logwood, and even the livers of animals." And so it comes to pass,

"Larger fleas have lesser fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And these, again, have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum."

Adulteration is open, flagrant, bold, and often defiant. It is the crowning crime and shame of the 19th century, and a matter beside which in importance all others pale into insignificance. It is more than expansion or anti-expansion; it is more than free silver or the gold standard; nay, it is more than any other question which confronts the American people to-day, for it is sapping the moral foundations of justice and equity, and teaching men and women, who are otherwise disposed to be fair, to wink at deception and dishonesty. Surely, it is time to call a halt.

I am a firm believer in the rights of the individual, and insist that none of his natural rights be curtailed or arbitrarily taken away in the supposed interest of society, but I am equally firm in the conviction that no man has a right to defraud and deceive his fellow men in the name of liberty. Cooley said, "It was the peculiar excellency of the common law of England that it recognized the worth, and sought especially to protect the rights and privileges, of the individual man. Arbitrary power and uncontrolled authority were not recognized in its principles." Legislators should ever have these foundation principles in mind, and should see to it that no individual right is infringed upon by the laws which they enact. So long as an article is not injurious to human health and happiness, the laws of the land should in no way interfere with its manufacture. The simple fact that the production of an article lowers the price of or cheapens another article is not a sufficient reason for throwing legislative restrictions about it. We were told a few years ago that a "cheap coat" made a "cheap man," but surely this is not true of food products. The masses are interested in cheap foods, and the only thing that I insist upon is that they be sold for what they are, and be not branded with a lie.

Much of the so-called pure-food legislation of the past has simply been a little "pap" thrown by the cheap-John politicians to the so-called "grangers" to catch votes, and the result has been that in many of the States some very foolish laws have been enacted, professedly in the interest of pure food, but actually in the interest of the party who introduced the Bill. The farmers were blandly told that they were entitled to higher prices, and that the so-called pure-food law would enable them to get them, and they were thus deluded into shouting and voting for the fellow who threw them this very thin "pap." Jefferson wrote in 1789, "The tyranny of the legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for many years." In the light of the acts of this, the year of 1899, we can see that he was clearly correct.

Take the pure-food law of Illinois as an illustration, and some of these incongruities will make themselves apparent. The Food Commissioner, a creation of the last legislature, is to have for his duty the enforcement of the laws now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, regarding the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products or the adulteration of any article of food. Are not dairy products "articles of food?" If so, why place them in contrast with all other articles of food? Self interest! Here is the hand of some one who has more interest in one class of producers than in all other producers and consumers combined.

A similar so-called pure-food law was past in the State

of Missouri, which makes it a criminal offence to sell any article intended for human food which contains arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum—a very good law, perhaps, if it had not been in the interest of some one's baking-powder. The same legislature let a duplicate of the Brosius pure-food law die in the hands of a committee. Why did not the Illinois law specify honey or apiarian products? Simply because the politicians have not felt the necessity of throwing taffy to the honey-producers as a class.

Let us away with this kind of nonsense; let us have done with this political jobbery; let us enact a national pure-food law in the interest of the consumer, and not for the benefit of any class of producers, let them be few or many. Let us as a nation declare that it is a crime to adulterate, to falsely brand, to sell anything for what it is not. If it lowers prices, let them go down. If it raises prices, let them go up. Any business that cannot live in the face of honest competition deserves to die. The honey-producer has nothing to fear from the competition of any article or compound that is sold for what it is, and does not carry a lie on its face. There is great need for education along this line. The moral sense of mankind must be awakened, and they must be made to feel that to knowingly sell falsely-branded or adulterated goods is to commit a crime, morally if not legally. I have here an illustration of such criminal work in the shape of a jar of so-called honey. It is labeled "Kellogg's Pure White Clover Honey, Medina, O."

I remonstrated with a dealer in our city about selling adulterated honey. He said it was nothing to him, that he would sell a man mud if he wanted it. I said, "So would I, but I would not sell him mud when he asks for honey," neither would I sell him two parts glucose and one of honey which some unscrupulous mixers had labeled "Kellogg's Pure Clover Honey," for honey; for it is not honey, and the man who labeled it honey knew the label was a lie when he put it on, if he ever thought enough about what constitutes a lie to understand the real facts in the case. To take a man's money for a mixture of glucose and honey when he asks for honey is obtaining money under false pretenses just as much as it is to give a check on a bank when one never had any money deposited there. They send men to the penitentiary for the latter; why should not the same penalty be inflicted for the former crime? Will some honest (!) mixer please rise up and explain?

There seems to me but one way to get at the root of this evil, and that is by a national law making it a criminal offence to adulterate or misbrand any food or drug in any territory of the United States and the District of Columbia for interstate commerce or exportation, and then let each State pass a law of the same kind to reach the cases within its own borders. Of course, you understand that the United States cannot regulate the manipulation and sale of food and drug products in the various States of the Union, but it can control the matter in territories for interstate commerce, and when the goods are intended for a foreign market.

Now, what are the prospects of such national legislation as I have suggested? I may say, in a word, that the outlook for the passage of such a law is very good indeed, and the most important thing for us as bee-keepers and citizens of the United States is to see to it that our influence goes to help forward the work of securing the enactment of such a law, and that we do not waste any of our energies on side-issues gotten up to promote the political interests of some individual.

During the summer I have noticed a good deal said about Senator Mason and his pure-food committee. The Senator was reported to have said that great pressure was being brought to bear on him to get him to stop his investigations, etc. Now, I want to say just here, that I have not been quite sure that I knew why those investigations were instituted, or where Senator Mason got the idea that there would not be any Pure-Food Bill past by the next Congress unless he drafted one and pushed it thru. What is the use of wasting time and the people's money to prove the fact of adulteration? Why was it necessary to take Prof. Wiley, the United States chemist, half way across the continent to tell a committee what he knew about food adulteration? He had long before told all he needed to tell on the subject before an intelligent congress of some of the best citizens of the country, which congress met in the national capital, and whose proceedings had been published and were accessible to Senator Mason or anybody else. Why should the work of this body be ignored and a political junketing committee be created to prove the fact that food is adulterated? It is like spending money to prove the fact that the sun

shines, or that water does not naturally run uphill. Everybody who has given the subject a moment's thought knows that food and drugs are openly and wickedly adulterated, and the evidence of it can be found in any village or city of the United States. The main thing now is, to find a way to stop it, and I think this way will be found, even tho Senator Mason should stop his fight in order that his son might draw the fat salary that one of the Chicago papers said he had been offered.

We do not need any new evidence, we do not need any new Bill, we only need that every lover of truth and common honesty go to work and see to it that the Pure-Food Bill which has the endorsement of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, and which is known as the "Brosius Bill," becomes a law during the session of the next Congress. This Bill has the endorsement of some of the best men in the Nation, was carefully considered by the Pure-Food Congress Committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, and was then endorsed by the Congress as a whole, and I do not think there is anything to be gained by side-tracking all of this work in the interest of any man's political aspirations, let him be Democrat, Republican, Populist, or what-not.

I fully agree with Senator Cockrell, who said, when I suggested to him that possibly the Bill contained some crudities and objectionable features, "I am in favor of the Bill. Let us pass it, and make the corrections afterward." Our enemies would like to see us wrangle over amendments until the Bill is killed, but I very much mistake the temper of the men who compose the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, if there is any wrangling about the matter. These men are too much in earnest to split hairs about minor matters; once we get the law then we will make the corrections.

Now, I want to say a word to the members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association and to the public generally about making this a personal matter. You may think you have no interest in the matter, but you have. Adulteration reaches every home, it blights and withers the prospects of every honest calling, and is no respecter of persons. As I said before, it is sapping the foundation principles of moral order, and every man, woman and child who believes in common honesty is interested in its suppression. Even the families of the adulterators themselves cannot escape the ruinous effects of this the crowning crime of the century. Let us remember then, to use the language of Mill, "A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury."

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.

Pres. Whitcomb's address and Mr. Abbott's paper were then discussed.

Mr. Abbott—Honey is two cents higher in Ohio than in Missouri. This honey, or imitation of honey, that I referred to in my paper, is made in Kansas City, Mo.

Question—Then do you mean to say that this honey is not put up by Root? (Laughter.)

Mr. Abbott—Some people are laboring under a mistake, and that is, that the United States has nothing to do with regulating foods. Congress cannot enact a law to prevent adulteration in Missouri, but as soon as the adulterated article moves out of the State then it can be handled. By the way, I have here copies of the Brosius Pure-Food Bill. I wish you would come forward and get them later. I wish I could speak to all the bee-keepers of the United States about this Bill. You may think that you have nothing to do with it, but you have. Adulteration reaches in every part of the United States.

Dr. Miller—There are thousands of people who have not given the matter a thought. The Pure-Food Congress has brought the matter before us. One point: I want a law made that will protect the market at Marengo. If I should make an effort to get legislation that will benefit only me, it will never be done. If we get anything done it will not be by legislation for any one point, but it will be when we get legislation that will benefit every one.

E. R. Root—It seems to me that there is not very much to be said about Mr. Abbott's paper, but I want to say that I endorse what Dr. Miller says, and I am interested in this bottle of honey. "Your sins will find you out." You know the city where this bottle of adulterated honey was put up, Mr. Abbott? Do you wish to give the name of the party?

Mr. Abbott—Bliss Company.

Mr. Root—Can you prove unquestionably that the Bliss Company put this up?

Mr. Abbott—I can.

Mr. Root—Why do they put Medina on it?

Mr. Abbott—I suppose they take the view that Medina is a honey center. Like all ignorant persons, they copy some one that they think is worth copying.

Mr. Root—I suspect that they were borrowing the comb-honey idea from comb foundation being made at Medina. But if there is any law in the country by which that firm can be prosecuted, and the stigma taken from the Root Co., we will follow it up.

Mr. Abbott—I owe a little explanation. The Pure-Food Bill was initiated by Senator Paddock. Mr. Brosius then talked it up, and that is why it takes his name, and this Bill was drafted and prepared and turned over to the Senate. The House committee was ready to report favorably on the Bill. If you urge any other Bill you are not standing by the original Bill. If we ask for too much we will not get anything. We are going to pass this Bill without amendments. I have no objection to Senator Mason passing a Bill, but Senator Mason's Bill will not be a Pure-Food Bill. We say, pass the Brosius Bill. I will answer any question that anybody wants to ask. Go home and talk to your congressman. I interviewed Mr. Cockrell about the Pure-Food Bill. He had never read it. I said, "These people are in favor of this Bill, and if you are not in favor of it off comes your head." I heard from him the next day, and he was in favor of it.

Dr. Mason—I would like to emphasize what Mr. Abbott says about waking up our congressmen. I went to our congressman and told him what we wanted, and he promised to support the Brosius Bill.

An Attendant—Probably he was a small man and was afraid.

Dr. Mason—He was a small man, but not afraid. He understands that his constituents are the "power behind the throne." He was already in favor of the Bill, but what I said encouraged him in its support.

Mr. Selser—I want to say that we have a pure-food law in this State (Pa.), and a good one. I don't know just the year in which it was passed, but four or five years ago.

[Continued next week.]



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Losing Young Queens in a House-Apiary.

In reply to J. N. Alexander, page 622, I may suggest that his trouble in losing young queens in his house-apiary may arise from having a dozen entrances on one side of the building; many of them looking just alike. If he paints the side of the building in different colors, some white and some very dark, it will help. If, instead of having the entrances regularly two feet apart, he should put the entrances in pairs, say two entrances only six inches apart, then a distance of 3 feet 6 inches, then 6 inches, and so on, that would help. No danger that there would be confusion with two entrances only 6 inches apart, if there are only two entrances, for bees know right from left. It will be very helpful to plant a tree not far from the building midway of its length; even a post or a board would help. C. C. MILLER.

Arranging Hives in the Cellar.

I read of tiering hives in cellar-wintering. Does that mean placing one hive directly on top of another, or are they on shelves one above another? In other words, is it necessary to have them so as to remove the covers, giving access to the top of the brood-frames for examination?

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—No, probably no one tiers up his hives in the cellar and still has a chance to remove the cover from each

hive in the pile. Probably very few use anything like shelves. It would take a good deal of room with no corresponding advantage. One disadvantage would be that any jar to affect a single hive would jar every hive on the shelf. I suspect that even the uneasy buzzing of a colony might be communicated to the other colonies on the shelf, not at all to their advantage. Some tier up their hives in the cellar without any bottom-boards. The hives next the ground are raised so there is a large open space under them, and they are sufficiently wide apart so the next tier can be properly piled on them. Each hive of the second tier rests on two hives of the first tier, one side of the hive resting on one hive and the other side on another. The space between the hives is so large that nearly all the underpart of the hive is entirely open, giving unlimited lower ventilation. Another way is to have deep bottom-boards which leave a space of two inches under the bottom-bars. A hive is raised a short distance from the bottom of the cellar, on this is placed another directly over it, and so on till four or five hives are in the pile. Each pile is entirely separate from the other piles, so that if one hive is jarred it can only jar three or four others. After trying this last plan for a number of years I like it much. The hives are picked up from their summer stands and carried in, bottoms and all, and the same thing when they are carried out.

Supers on First Swarms—Fall Management, Etc.

1. Is it advisable to place supers on swarms the first summer? If so, at what time should it be done?

2. When the queen has moved into the extracting-super and turned it into a brood-chamber, what should be done in the fall about extracting?

3. I have noticed on some leaning hives that an oily or greasy substance exuded from the lower corner. What does that indicate? UTAH.

ANSWERS.—1. Most surely it is desirable to put supers on swarms the first summer. If your bees swarm as much as some bees do, the main part of your surplus will be from the swarms of the current season. Indeed, a great many depend almost entirely upon these, counting that the mother colony will do well enough if it builds up strong for winter. The swarm is placed on the old stand, the mother colony close beside it, the latter being removed to a new stand six or seven days later. That throws all the storing-bees into the swarm, leaving the mother colony weak.

2. It isn't so much what is to be done as what is not to be done. And the chief thing in such a case is *not* to leave the colony without abundant stores for winter. The thing to be done is to get into one chamber all the frames with brood, and the temptation in that case is to take too many of the combs for extracting. That's on the supposition that the frames in the extracting-super are of the same size as those in the brood-chamber. If the frames in the super differ in size from those in the brood-chamber, see that the queen is in the brood-chamber, and then put a queen-excluder between the two, thus making sure that within three weeks, at least, there will be no brood in the extracting-story. The better plan is to have the excluder there all thru the summer, then there will be no danger that the queen will get out of her proper realm.

3. I don't know, unless it might be pitch from the pine wood of the hives, or perhaps more likely the bees of the colony are great on bee-glue, and the overplus runs out on hot days.

Preparing Bees for Cellaring—Queen Questions—Queenless Colony.

1. Heretofore, in putting my bees into the cellar, I have stopt them up carefully so that they could not get out while being removed, then when they were all in and became quiet, I pulled the stopping out and quietly raised the front of the hive about an inch. Now comes A. I. Root and recommends lifting off the bottoms and putting them on scantling. I have never tried the plan, but would they not in lifting them off the bottom-boards and then putting them back in the spring in each case, arouse the bees up and cause them to fly out, and get scattered and many of them lost?

2. I have in the past kept empty supers on my hives in winter, partly filled with old cloths. Would they do as well to put the cover right on the body of the hive without the super? Would they not be likely to accumulate moisture

in the hive in that case? I don't like to experiment, but would rather profit by the experience of others.

3. Would it be safe to destroy all queen-cells on the eighth day after casting a swarm and insure a queen?

4. Is the piping heard before a second or after-swarm issues, done by a hatch queen or an unhatched one?

5. I have a colony that is queenless and has been so for over a month, and has a laying worker. If I unite it with another colony would they be liable to destroy its queen? It is not very strong with bees. I have thought of shaking its bees out upon the ground and let them look out for themselves, as all my other colonies seem strong enough without them. Would you think it the proper thing? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. There is not such a great deal to choose between the two plans. The objection to your plan is that the bees are stirred up and excited with the shutting in and the jarring, and it is better to leave them quiet after their last flight. If no pains are taken beforehand to raise the hives from the bottom-boards, the Root plan will find bees on the bottom-board with strong colonies. If the hives are raised beforehand, and left raised long enough, the bees will all be off the bottom-board in the hive. If the bees are quietly carried in there is no need of shutting them in the hive. My hive bottom-boards are two inches deep, so the hive is closed at the back and sides, with an entrance two inches deep the full width of the hive. The bees are carried into the cellar without shutting in, preferably on a cool day only a day or so after they have had a flight, and there is no trouble about their leaving the hive.

2. It may be that they will do a little better with the cloths if you don't object to the trouble.

3. No; there might be no queen out of the cell till after the eighth day. It would be safe to destroy all cells after you hear piping.

4. When the first young queen emerges, she travels about over the combs piping at intervals, making a rather shrill sound easily distinguished from the other noises in the hive. In reply the queens yet in their cells emit a coarser sound, seemingly more hurried in their utterances. This last is called "quahking," altho it is also called piping.

5. It is now known that not merely one laying worker is engaged in mischief, but a large number in the same hive. If you unite a colony having laying workers with one having a queen, there is no especial danger that the queen will be injured. It matters little what you do with the bees of a weak colony having laying workers. They are old, and if united with another colony will hardly live thru the winter. It might be economy to have them die now, rather than to consume part of the winter stores before dying.



The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.

By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

LEVELING DOWN BAIT-SECTIONS.

Yet another "t'other way" to level section-combs for baits without the Taylor machine: Dip them in ice-water, and scrape them right down with a blunt-ended knife. Guess it will work all right; and the apparent raggedness of the job probably counts little or nothing. B. T. Davenport, page 547.

HORSES AND COWS EATING SWEET CLOVER.

What has been done can be done again—so I guess if Mr. Boardman's horses and cow ate the sweet clover, big stalks and all, other folks' horses and cows might be graduated in the same "ology" with proper tuition. Page 546.

THE ORIGIN OF HONEY-DEW.

On page 546, Mr. C. C. Parsons goes it strong against the "bug-juice" fellows. "We'uns," the guilty parties, are listening, and letting his stripes have all the redeeming power they are capable of upon our dirty hides. Powerful "curis" how the plant-secretion feller knows there ain't any "bug-juice," and the "bug-juice" feller knows there

ain't any plant-secretion, and the heavenly feller knows there ain't neither one. However, it is legitimately to the point that Mr. Parsons had some honey-dew honey that gave the best satisfaction to the consumers.

FOUL BROOD AND PICKLED BROOD.

That frame of foul brood (page 545) is as natural as—death. Mr. France, as an inspector, seems to be free from dangerous eccentricities of carelessness—a great mercy in a public officer of that sort. I see he also edges in decidedly toward the view that pickled brood is a form of starvation. Say rather that it is a distinct germ disease, but a disease that never does much harm except when (from scarcity of pollen or something else) the brood are first in a half-starved condition. Human beings, after being kept in a half-starved condition long enough, die off like flies of pretty much any epidemic that happens to come along, when few or none would have died had all been well fed.

A NON-ROASTED 'TATER.

Very suggestive is that little editorial good-by to Cogitator, page 569. What a deft air of "good riddance of you," which nevertheless keeps clear of actually saying anything that the luckless wight could complain of! Ah, these editors! Now then, I feel compassionate toward the poor fellow—

Why drop thy foliage or flee,
Poor 'Tater, no man roasted thee?

THIN SECTIONS OF HONEY—SKIN-FLINTY BEE-KEEPERS.

I was almost tempted to laughter by the experience of F. W. Hall, page 574. The stingy fad of continually pinching the sections thinner is running against a stump. In too thin a space the bees get all on one side of the foundation and bend it far out of plumb. Then your extra-fancy honey is nice on one side and bare bones on the other, and not salable at all. Some bee-men are that skin-flinty that their souls look just like that on both sides.

HOT STONES FOR BEE-HUNTING.

Honey on hot stones for bee-lure, and same stones utilized to keep up a warm and fragrant areola around the bait and baited bees. Excellent kink in bee-hunting, one would say—if not too laborious. Samuel Varner, page 573.

PREFERENCE AS TO HIVES.

Of the 30 senators just half favor the Langstroth hive. But as to the sub-variety—whether the "Sweet little Minnie" or the "Large-hearted Polly"—the more part seem too bashful to express their affection right out in public. Minnie has three out-spoken lovers and Polly has four. No other hive than the Langstroth gets any large following. Seven of the non-conformist 15 favor hives of their own devising. Of the whole 30 the T super gets a mention from five, and the section-holders from three—super part of the question being ignored by the most. Opening article on page 561 chances on part of the same topic. Yes, Dr. Getaz, our colonies are too small in the spring (we Minnie-lovers), but still you don't grasp our real disease—mind so diseased that we can't believe they would open spring any stronger if we should go over to Polly.

A SWARM-CARRYING BICYCLIST.

O thou policeman, curse thy natal day!
Don't see that scorcher—look some other way.
Touch him, as over broken bones he flees,
And he'll let loose on thee his sack of bees.

Even if he rides en-pajamas by so much the more it won't do to meddle with him. See page 570.

THE PUZZLE BETWEEN DADANT AND TAYLOR.

That puzzle of Dr. Dadant vs. Dr. Taylor, on page 570, I would solve thus: If the bees merely spare the virgin queen, but in their hearts do not accept her, then they will build drone-comb or none. If she is heartily accepted they will build no drone-comb unless they want some for other reasons. I don't know how it actually is, but I should rather expect an old colony, beginning to wish to supersede their queen, to change over from worker-comb to drone.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Section-Cleaning Machines.—What has become of them? For a time their name was legion, and sections were to be no more scraped by hand. Now, when the time of year for scraping sections has again come and gone, no word is heard about them, and not a single section-cleaner offered on the market. Is Yankee ingenuity to be baffled by such a little thing as a section-cleaner?

Poet Bee-Keepers.—Editor Hutchinson says it is pleasant to know that we have in our ranks both a poet (Hon. Eugene Secor) and a composer of music (Dr. C. C. Miller). Please don't forget Mr. H., that altho Mr. Secor has done such fine service in writing bee-keepers' songs, he is not our only poet. Will Ward Mitchell has written much poetry for the Progressive Bee-Keeper, and that of no mean order.

Poisoned from Inhaling Boiled Bees.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Cook Co., Ill., writes the following account of a serious experience he once had when rendering a lot of combs from colonies that had starved:

Some three years ago I boiled down the combs from 150 hives in which the bees had starved out during a dry spell in California, and there were a great many dead bees in the combs. I used the extractor-tank out-doors, and it took me two days. From that time on my health failed. I can best describe it by saying that in one year I had become 40 years older. Every sense, feeling, or organ, in the human body that can be affected came under the influence of the poison. I was in a manner paralyzed, and the doctors told me that I could live but a short time.

But I found a doctor in Chicago who had the disease

described in a book, and under his treatment I recovered. I then knew for the first time what the trouble was, and had I not found this man I would never have known what ailed me. I have known a number of cases like mine, but they never knew what the trouble was. One feature of the disease is that it runs its course in from one to three years, leaving the patient as well as before.

In boiling down the combs it distilled the poison out of the bees, and as I worked over the tank I absorbed the poison into my system.

I want to say to bee-men, Don't boil a dead bee, or a live one, for that matter; you might be sorry for it.

THOS. ELLIOTT.

Have any of our readers been affected as Mr. Elliott describes, after inhaling the steam or odor from boiled combs and bees when rendering beeswax? If so, we should be pleased to know it, as no doubt would also many others.

Is Honey a Luxury or a Necessity?—At Philadelphia some thought people would buy honey as a luxury, if it was low in price; others thought we should teach it is a necessity, not a luxury. In the Bee-Keepers' Review Editor Hutchinson says:

"As a rule, I think that people buy honey because they want it, and that they care very little whether it is called a luxury or a necessity. It is possible, however, that some people would buy it who do not use it, if they could be convinced of its healthfulness—they might then look upon it as a necessity. To accomplish this is the work of the honey-leaflet."

Bee-Keepers Who Injure the Honey Market are still being heard from. A good sample of how a certain honey-producer did was reported to us the other day. He probably is one of the deluded kind that think it doesn't pay to take and read a bee-paper. He sent two barrels of honey to a Chicago commission house to be sold. A representative of the firm called on a honey-user and said his concern had two barrels of honey they wanted to sell, but was told that no more honey was needed just then. "Well, make me an offer, anyway," was the reply. The honey-user said altho he didn't want it just then, he'd give 25 cents a gallon for it! He got the honey because the commission firm didn't care enough about it to try to get what it was worth.

Two cents a pound for honey that was worth at least seven cents! And how much did the producer get out of the two cents after deducting commission, freight and cartage? Surely, no reader of a good bee-paper these days would be such a fool as to send his honey to a firm like the one mentioned. It pays to read bee-papers.

Following the Grand Army.—Dr. Miller says this in Gleanings in Bee-Culture about holding the annual national bee-keepers' convention in connection with the Grand Army meeting:

"Following the Grand Army with the United States Bee-Keepers' Association convention has its disadvantages, but they are far outweighed by the one distinct advantage of low railroad fares that cannot be so surely counted upon at any other time. By all means, let the settled policy be to follow the G. A. R."

Then Editor E. R. Root follows with this footnote:

"The only objection that can be urged against following the Grand Army is the inconvenience at hotels, and the general crowd. But we had none of those troubles at Philadelphia; and I think that, in spite of that, Chicago, our next place of meeting, will be big enough not only to entertain the Grand Army, but the members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, or what may then be the National Association."

The executive committee of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association expects to make arrangements for caring satisfactorily for those attending the convention next year in this city. But they can't do any better than did the Philadelphia bee-keepers, we are very certain.

Cash vs. Commission in Honey-Dealing.—At Philadelphia, commission men got their usual share of attention. Referring to this, and to the idea expressed by some that a commission man might win favor by abandoning the commission plan and paying cash, Editor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, wisely says:

"This is probably true, but it must not be forgotten that, in the very nature of things, such a dealer could not afford to pay as high prices as might be secured by the commission man. If a man furnishes his own capital, and takes the risks of business, he must have pay for it."

Dr. Miller, in a "Stray Straw" in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, has also a good word for the commission man, as follows:

"Commission men are getting the worst of it nowadays. All right, brethren; but them over the head all you like; but wait till a year comes with big crops and no offers, and you may be glad to have a commission man work for you. I've seen the same thing in years gone by. A scarce year brought into the field many purchasers. Then came a year of plenty, and with few exceptions they dropt right back again into the ranks of commission work, pure and simple. See if it isn't so again."

Editor Root then adds his comment to what Dr. Miller had to say on the subject:

"I'm not one of those who believe that we can dispense with the services of the commission men just yet. Indeed, I do not see how we ever can. But if we can induce more of them to do business on cash basis it will do away with some of the friction we find here and there."

We can't quite see how a commission man would be a commission man any longer after he begins to do a cash business. But perhaps Editor Root's "locality" differs from Chicago. We still favor the cash business, and never expect to handle honey on a commission basis. Does the A. I. Root Co. handle honey on any other than a cash basis? If that has been their method for years, why cannot all other dealers do likewise? We believe they can.



Mr. GEORGE POINDEXTER, of DeWitt Co., Ill., one of the exhibitors in the apiarian department at the Illinois State Fair last month, called on us Oct. 7, when visiting his son and daughter who live in Chicago.

Mr. JOHN H. MARTIN, of Los Angeles Co., Calif., writing us Oct. 7, said:

"There was a little sprinkle of rain in the interior yesterday. We are hoping now that we will get wetness, and a plenty of it, all thru the winter."

Mr. F. L. THOMPSON, of Colorado, we learn, is making a tour of Utah, looking up the bee-keepers of that State. He went toward Salt Lake City on his bicycle until it broke down on the desert, when he had to finish the journey on the train. The yield of honey in the region of the above city was about a quarter of a crop, we understand, and it was sold at from 10 to 11 cents per pound for comb honey, and 5½ to 6½ cents for extracted.

THE COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., of Delaware City, Del., is the successor to the Von Culin Incubator Co., of that place. We understand that the incubator offered by the Columbia people is one of the very best on the market, and is "sold on trial," guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every respect. We don't know what more can be expected. Better send for a catalog, and mention seeing their advertisement in the American Bee Journal.

MME. MODJESKA was not only a famous actress, but also a successful bee-keeper, as per the following item in the British Bee Journal some time ago:

"A letter from San Francisco, in the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau, gives an account of Mme. Modjeska, in her present character as a California farmer. She has a ranch at the foot of the Santiago Peak, where she owns large flocks of sheep, from which she derives a comfortable income, and she includes amongst her stock 500 splendid Angora goats. Her great delight, however, is her prosperous bee-culture, for which she has acquired a wide renown. She owns over 700 colonies, and the honey is declared in the neighborhood to be the best in the world. Mme. Modjeska rises every morning at 5:30, visits her stables and cattle-sheds, and makes the round of her bee-hives; then she mounts her horse, which she bestrides after the masculine fashion, and gallops across her fields to see that everything is in proper order. She finds the actual shepherding to be more laborious, but more pleasant, than the part of the jeweled and ribboned shepherdess *a la Watteau* behind the footlights."

We do not know whether the lady still has her bees, but we presume she has not given them up. Perhaps some of our California subscribers know.

HON. EUGENE SECOR, General Manager of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, spent Thursday, Oct. 12, in Chicago, when on his way to his Iowa home, from attending the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Congress which met in Boston early this month. Mr. Secor reports an unusually pleasant time among the historic things and places in and near Boston. The farmers' meeting was held in old Faneuil Hall, famous as the gathering-place of our forefathers when preparing the way for the freedom of this nation; and later again made sacred by the eloquence of Wendell Phillips and other great orators who were glad to be permitted "to spend and be spent" in the cause of freedom for the colored slaves. Then Mr. Secor stood on Plymouth Rock, and "shed tears over the graves of the fathers of our country." He visited the old battlefields of Lexington and Concord, and other places of great interest. Mr. Secor was a delegate from Iowa, and has now attended four meetings of the Congress. Last year it was held in Texas. We know of few bee-keepers that travel as extensively as does our General Manager, and who seemingly enjoy long railroad trips as much as does he.

Mr. JOHN CARSON, of Newton Falls, Ohio, aged 65 years, was stung to death by honey-bees. It seems that recently he was afraid of his bees, and burned some sulphur to render them harmless while he worked among them. Instead of dazing the insects the fumes of the drug infuriated them, and they swarmed about his head and face stinging him in innumerable places. Burning with intense agony he reeled into his house, fell unconscious upon the floor, and expired within a short time. He was an old resident. We always consider it safer to be protected with a veil when fooling around bees. There is scarcely ever any excuse for not having the face protected as it should be. One of the best veils costs only 50 cents, and why any one should risk his life for so small an amount is more than we can understand. A sting on the hand seldom results fatally, but on the face or head it occasionally does. It pays to be on the safe side by wearing a good veil when doing anything with bees that wear stingers.

New Edition of A B C of Bee-Culture.—We have received a copy of the new (1899) edition of "A B C of Bee-Culture," by A. I. Root, and just revised by Ernest R. Root. It is indeed a fine work, very interesting descriptions of which have been given on pages 603, 619, and on page 635 of this number of the Bee Journal. It is a book that every bee-keeper should own, and read thoroly. The regular post-paid price is \$1.20, but to all our subscribers who pay any arrears that may be due, and also \$1.00 for the Bee Journal for 1900 (next year), we will mail a copy of A B C of Bee-Culture for only 75 cents, provided the order is received before January 1, next. We make this same offer to all who have paid their subscriptions to the end of 1899—send us \$1.75 and we will mail you the book and credit your subscription for 1900. We make the same offers on "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," revised by Dadant (1899 edition).

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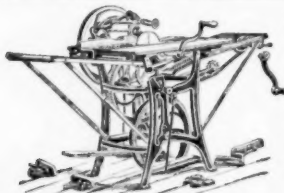
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The Hive Question is in the practice of bee-culture undisputedly the most important and the weightiest, says Gerstung. Perhaps Whitcomb and Gerstung could make some sort of a compromise.

Breeding for Business.—Editor Root says, and says very truly: "If we can get up a rivalry between the queen-breeders of the country, so that they will strive for business instead of color, we shall have something that will put dollars into the pockets of bee-keepers."—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

A Quiet Time.—Stenog says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture: "Between a very bad season and preparations for the Philadelphia convention, world-changing events in apiculture are scarce. Old standard subjects, such as wintering, size of hives, etc., are thrashed over with some vigor, but things in general are quite monotonous."

Apis Dorsata.—A Hollander by the name of Verholen, for several years, with the most tenacious pertinacity, tried in Java to domesticate the big Indian bee, but all in vain. Eighty-seven different colonies were captured and hived, but every single colony deserted their brood and honey, and took their departure.—Wuerzburger Wegweiser.

"A Swarm-Catcher" that requires to be placed at the hive-entrance the moment the bees begin to swarm, as stated, would, we think, be of no service to bee-keepers in this country," says the British Bee Journal. Which raises the question whether the esteemed editors might not change their minds upon actual trial. Is not that exactly the B. Taylor swarm-catcher? and is it not considered to be of great service by at least some bee-keepers in this country?

Foul Brood and Foundation.—John H. Howard, in the British Bee Journal, admits that with the old process of dipping, as practiced by some, there is danger from foundation made from foul-broody wax, but with present-day plans there is none, and closes by saying: "In the interest of the craft, I therefore ask bee-keepers to send along their foul brood beeswax, notifying its source, and we will return it in foundation, in which it is guaranteed that foul brood germs no longer exist."

Bee-Hunting is the topic for considerable discussion in the last number of the Bee Keepers' Review. The instructions are much the same as are generally given, the general idea being to find the direction the bees take from your bait, setting the bait farther along in that line until you get to or past the tree where the bees are, if necessary setting the bait out of the line so as to cross-line. With regard to seeing the bees at the tree, J. D. Beasley says:

"Never examine the body of the tree, but get the tree top between you and the sun and simply gaze thru it into space. If you see insects flitting about the branches you may suspect they are bees; and if they move regularly, as tho they meant business, you may be sure your suspicions are correct."

Editor Hutchinson refers to replies made in the American Bee Journal to the question of L. J. Clark concerning lining bees in a honey-flow. He does not seem to have much faith in the reply that bees will work on fresh honey during a honey-flow. "Possibly they will if the yield is light," says

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Root's Column



We must ask our Bee Journal customers to bear with us a little longer. Our bindery turns out 100 copies of the ABC each day, but we are still a little behind on orders. We confidently expect, however, to have ALL orders filled promptly within a week, or by the time this notice reaches you. We are much pleased with the number of orders we are receiving daily. Last week we gave you a sample of the index on Bees. Look at Comb Honey:

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Besides this, there are numerous references to the general subject of Honey and also to Extracted Honey.

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he, "but it seems to me that a man could make but slight headway hunting bees at a time when they will not rob; and that is when there is a good honey-flow." Neither does he think they can be lured from their drinking-places along streams of water. He mentions a brook where the edges of the stream were fairly swarming with bees after water at a time when little honey was gathered; but during a good honey-flow scarcely a bee could be found near the brook. He mentions an instance where a puddle of honey stood for days on hard clay soil in front of a hive, and not a bee touched it, being busy on basswood.

A New Basswood—Tilia Petiolaris.—The British Bee Journal is enthusiastic, as well it may be, over the discovery of a new linden or basswood tree—"lime" it is called in England—which is about three weeks later than the common linden, commencing to yield just as the ordinary linden ceases, practically doubling the length of the linden harvest. It is an exceedingly ornamental tree, annual growth strong yet pendulous; leaves large, dark green on the upper surface, silvery below. High priced, of course, owing to scarcity, but it may be well for bee-keepers to be on the lookout for *Tilia petiolaris*.

A Smaller Wax-Worm is reported in Gleanings in Bee-Culture by Dr. Miller. He says:

"I've read of a wax-worm smaller than the common kind, and within a week have seen it in two apiaries. It has no gallery among the cappings; indeed, I don't know that it has any gallery. Its presence is indicated by the wriggling of one or more young bees unable to leave the cell. Pull out the bee, and at the bottom of the cell is a worm about 1/4-inch long, slender and very lively. A sort of web is fastened to the young bee."

Two kinds of bee-moths are spoken of somewhat confusedly in the books, but in this country, at least in the North, bee-keepers have spoken as if there was only the one kind. The question is whether the Doctor has made a new acquaintance, or whether it is only our old friend (?), *Galleria cereana*, in a different role.

Lazy way of Keeping Queens.—A Stray Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture is as follows:

"A caged queen may be laid at the entrance of any populous colony during the working season, and the bees will cluster over the cage and care for the queen just the same as tho' she were inside the hive."—Bee-Keepers' Review. Two years ago I used a lazier plan than that. I threw a caged old queen at the foot of an apple-tree in the middle of the apiary. A few bees came and clustered on the cage, as they often will. Then I threw another old queen there, and in the course of a few days there were a dozen or so of them. They stayed there for weeks, thru rain and shine. An amusing feature was that, altho the cluster was never as big as my first, it swarmed very frequently (of course always returning), sometimes several times in a day.

The Origin of Honey-Dew. that ever unsettled problem, is up again in the Bee-Keepers' Review. J. O. Shearman and Adrian Getaz taking opposite sides. Mr. Shearman says it is secreted only after a rapid growing time is followed by a sudden change with cool nights, arresting growth; then when the weather gets hot again the honey-dew disappears, lice or no lice. Mr. Getaz thinks there has been a failure of careful investigation on the part of those who believe in honey-dew without lice. To produce anything like nectar there must be glands. If you cut into a cow, you will get blood and not milk; the milk can only be where the glands secrete it. So there may be an exudation of sap elsewhere than where there are glands, but it will be sap, not nectar. A reason for the doubt about lice in all cases is that the lice may be high up and at the ends of inaccessible branches.

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consisting of 235 acres, as good a farm as there is in Lake Co., Ill., located only 2 1/2 miles north of the Chicago court-house, on the old Chicago and Milwaukee stage-road or Milwaukee Ave. now, and 1 1/2 miles from Prairie View on the Wisconsin Central railroad. The beautiful Des-plaines river runs thru the pasture, besides the timber land. Also 19 acres of good timber one mile northeast of Half Day, making 254 acres in all.

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PAGE

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY

sounds all right, but the open field had better have Page Fence around it, with one or two Page gates. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

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"The apbides are of necessity always at the top of the trees or of the plants. If they were scattered all over, the excretions of the ones above would daub and smother the others."

"**A Bad Leak**" is what E. E. Hasty in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* styles the loss that he thinks comes from the belief that prime swarms do not issue before 9 a.m. nor after 2 p.m. In a large apiary there is such a general roar thruout the day that the additional noise of a single swarm is hardly noticed unless the bee keeper is keenly on the watch for swarms, and he will not be keenly on the watch at a time of day when he believes no swarms will issue. So he thinks many a swarm leaves for the woods before and after the traditional hours for prime swarms. Of the last 6 prime swarms that issued for him, one issued at 9:30 a.m., two at 11 a.m., two at 3 p.m., and one at 4:20 p.m. He thinks it a good plan to make a careful search of trees and other clustering-places once or twice in mid afternoon, and again just before dark. Chopping down some trees and thinning out others would help to make the searching easier.



Won by Good Management.

During the past season I obtained from 54 colonies, spring count, 2,500 pounds of extracted honey, and increased to 74 colonies, but by good management I got it, as honey here is almost a total failure.

Our home of late has been cast into deep mourning, by the death of "Johnny," a bright little boy of 8 years, in which our hearts and pride rested.

MICHAEL MADDEN.

Russell Co., Ont., Sept. 30.

Poor Season in Vermont.

This has been quite a poor honey season in Vermont, being hot, cold, wet and dry. Basswood was no good in Vermont for the bees this year, and yet I never saw the trees, little and great, so full of blossoms.

Yellow Sweet Clover Seed!

We have it at Last!

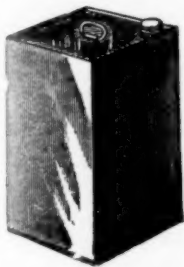
We have finally succeeded in getting a **SMALL** quantity of the seed of the **YELLOW** variety of sweet clover. This kind blooms from two to four weeks earlier than the common or white variety of sweet clover. It also grows much shorter, only about two feet in height. It is as much visited by the bees as the white, and usually comes into bloom ahead of white clover and basswood. We offer the seed as a premium—

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So long as it lasts, we will mail a quarter pound of the seed to a regular paid-up subscriber who sends us **ONE NEW** subscriber for the American Bee Journal for 1900, with \$1.00. We will also "throw in" the balance of 1899 to such new subscriber. Surely, this is a great offer. We have been trying for years to secure this seed, and finally succeeded in getting it. It is new seed, gathered this season by an old personal friend of ours, so we know it is all right. But we have only a small supply. When nearly out we will mention it.

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My 50 colonies of bees gave me little over 1,500 pounds, a good share of it being fall honey. The honey is of good flavor and sells well at a good price.

My bees are in good shape for winter—plenty of honey and bees. Before they go to the cellar they will have oilcloth under the frames to keep the bottom-board clean. In the spring the oilcloth is taken out.

Skunks have been very troublesome this fall. I have caught a number, using steel traps at the front of the hives, hitching the trap to a long pole, and when caught they can be carried to the river and drowned.

To keep down increase I have the new swarm on the old stand with the parent hive by its side; the third day put all into the new hive from the old, minus queen-cells. I think I have a better way, and that is, to have new swarms in supers filled with sections and starters, the number of supers being according to the size of the swarm.

C. A. MARSH.

Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 11.

A Light Honey Crop.

The honey crop is light here this year, and the winter stores of colonies will be very light.

G. D. HAWK.

Sullivan Co., Tenn., Oct. 6.

Very Poor Season for Bees.

This has been a very poor season here for bees, about 75 percent of them having died last winter; then the spring was wet and cold, so they built up very slowly, and did not swarm any. I lost only about 25 percent, having mine well packed on the summer stands, and they will average about 25 pounds to the colony.

S. J. MAGUIRE.

Benton Co., Iowa, Oct. 4.

More About Mr. Herman's Apiary.

On page 625 is an excellent illustration of Mr. F. G. Herman's apiary, in Bergen Co., N. J., but in the accompanying description his modesty has caused him to leave much unsaid. Living within a few miles of him I often have the pleasure of "wheeling" over to see his beautiful place, which is the neatest and most orderly of any it has ever been my good fortune to see.

Cleanliness and regularity are shown in all directions, the hives all in perfect alignment, every one as level as a spirit-level can make it, all nicely painted; the ground without a stone or even a spear of grass in sight; the honey-house supplied with every requisite, and everything in its place; smoker ready to light, extra veils for visi-

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tors, and all appliances ready for use; and this love of order extends to the inside of the hives as well—every queen is where she ought to be, every brood-frame where it will do the most good, sections and supers always ready; and with a man running an apiary of 60 colonies as a side-issue this means not only a good deal of work, but work rightly applied, and in a great measure accounts for his success as a bee-keeper.

In all respects this apiary is one that might be taken as a model by many of us, as it shows that a bee-yard can be a thing of beauty to the eye, and at the same time show a good, substantial result at the end of the season.

GEO. P. FRANKARD.

Bergen Co., N. J.

Small Honey Crop.

We had a small crop this year, but bees are in fine shape for winter. From 24 colonies I increased to 31, and got about 600 pounds of comb honey. I hope to do better next season.

IRA CLAPPER.

White Co., Ind., Oct. 7.

Three Kinds of Cleome.

If Prof. Cook, who saw two kinds of cleome while traveling in this Arkansas Valley, had observed a little more carefully, he would have found a third variety, *Lanceolata graveolens*.

JAMES H. WING.

Provers Co., Colo., Oct. 4.

Queen-Rearing Experience.

On page 615, "Illinois" gets after Dr. Miller for not answering "Michigan's" question to suit him, as he seems to think the Doctor is holding back the truth to shield the queen-breeders' rascality. Now, I will give a little of my experience.

On July 4 I had 16 young queens to emerge from their cells, all as fine looking as one could wish to see. They were reared in a full colony, very strong in bees, as I made it up purposely, and I did not spare bees or honey as I wanted good queens.

On about the 8th or 9th day I saw one queen come in showing signs of being successful in mating, and in a few days she was laying, but would lay anywhere from the top to the bottom of the cell, and as I disliked giving her up I watched her very closely. So one day, while holding the comb in my hand, I saw her drag off two eggs on the comb as she was walking along, apparently without being aware of it. Now I know this queen was reared in a strong colony with plenty of honey and pollen, but she kept on in the same way, about half or

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more of her brood being capt as drone-brood, so I pinch her head.

Now, I cannot tell the cause of it, but she simply could not manage the machine—it "just laid itself," and she could not control it. I might have been to blame for this, but it was not for the want of bees, I am sure.

One other of this lot of queens came from the cell on the 11th day from the time the cells were grafted, and was laying at 10 days of age. I kept her until I had a very good colony of drones, as fully two-thirds of her brood were drones. What is the matter with me? They were for my own use.

T. B. BOWNS.

Milam Co., Tex., Oct. 4.

The Ontario Association's Meeting.

The executive committee of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association met in the city of Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20, and set the date for its annual meeting for Dec. 5, 6 and 7, 1899, in the city of Toronto, and has arranged an excellent program. It is hoped that a grand reunion of bee-keepers from all parts of Canada and the United States will be held there, and all join in the discussions. No doubt that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the various railways for reasonable rates, and all persons interested in the production or consumption of honey are hereby cordially invited to attend.

Ontario, Can., Oct. 2. W. J. BROWN, Pres.

Nothing from Clover and Basswood.

The white clover promist a good yield of honey last spring, but, like last year, it gave us nothing. The linden trees were full of bloom with honey, but at that time it rained so much around here that my bees gathered very little of that. I must have lost thousands of my bees at that time by their venturing out in the drizzling rain, or being overtaken suddenly by a heavy shower, because my best colonies were reduced in numbers quite perceptibly when the linden bloom was over.

This fall was a little better than the summer; my bees work quite lively for 3 or 4 weeks. They brought home enough for themselves to winter on and a little for their owner, but nothing to brag about.

Grant Co., Wis., Oct. 6. JOS. HENTRICH.

Convention Notice.

Connecticut.—The Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Capitol at Hartford, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1899, at 10:30 a.m.
Waterbury, Conn. MRS. W. C. RILEY, Sec.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

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Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

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Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages, bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thos. G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung, nach der neuesten methode (German) by J. F. Eggers.—This book gives the latest and most approved methods of bee-keeping in an easy, comprehensive style, with illustrations to suit the subject. 50 pages, board cover. Price, 50 cents.

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Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

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Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 20c.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—We have a strong market on all grades of honey, and while there is no perceptible advance in prices, they are well sustained. Fancy grades of white comb, 15c; and good grades, 13@14c. amber, best grades, 11@12c; and off grades, 9@10c. Extracted, choice in flavor and body, and white color, 7½@8c; light amber, same grade, 7@7½c; off in quality and in color, 6@6½c; dark and light body, 5@6c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

This is the most active month of the year for the sale of comb honey in this market.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—The supply of comb honey is very light. Scarcely any extracted on the market. We quote fancy 1-pound comb 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; No. 1 amber, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 5@6c; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 22@25c. C. C. CLEMENS & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Good demand for all grades of comb honey and the same finds ready sale at following prices:

Fancy white, 15c; No. 1, white, 13@14c; amber, 11@12c; and buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted, California white, 8½c; light amber, 7½@8c; white clover and basswood, 8c; choice Southern, 7@7½c; and common, 7@7½c gallon. Beeswax dull at 26c. HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The demand for honey, both comb and extracted, is very good, with prices much better than a few weeks ago.

Fancy comb finds ready sale at 15@16c; darker grades are hard to sell at any price.

Good demand for all grades of extracted. White clover and basswood brings 8@8½c; amber and Southern at from 6@7c. Good demand for beeswax at 26c. C. H. W. WEBER, Successor to Chas. F. Muth & Son and A. Muth.

We do not handle honey on commission—we buy for spot cash only.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—White comb, 11½@12½c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 7½@7¾c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

Two shipments of extracted have gone forward to Europe since last issue, the ship Springburn carrying as part cargo 360 cases for London, and the ship Aristomene taking 100 cases for Liverpool. Market shows the same healthy tone as previously noted, with stocks of all descriptions of small volume.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—We quote: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; mixt, 11@13c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; mixt, 6½@7c; dark, 6. Beeswax, 26@28c.

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Successors to Chas. McCulloch & Co.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—There are virtually no arrivals of strictly fancy white comb honey. The very little arriving is poor, and the best of it brings 14 cents. We believe extra fancy would bring 15@16 cents, and any grade will sell well here. If receipts do not increase we may reasonably look for possibly higher prices. There is a very strong demand, quickly taking the few arrivals. BATTERSON & CO.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—We quote: Fancy No. 1 white in cartons, 15@16c; A No. 1, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c. Extracted, light amber, 7@8c; amber, 6½@7½c.

But little new to note in this market on honey. The supply still continues to be very short while the demand is naturally a little lighter, as the retail trade is not quite up to higher prices, still with the light stock they must evidently come to it. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

OMAHA, Oct. 14.—The market is now well supplied with new crop honey and trade is taking hold readily at 14@14½c for fancy white in round lots, with about one cent less for light amber. Dealers are fully satisfied now that the crop is light, and not holding back purchasing any longer for fear of lower prices. White extracted, 8c. PEYCKE BROS.

WANTED.—Comb and extracted honey; state price, kind, and quantity.

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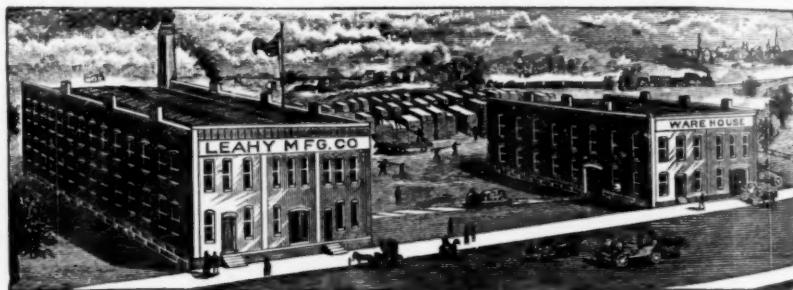
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